ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 38, No. 20

May 18, 1979

Also In This Issue . . .

Luncheon Provides Forum for Tributes to Margaret Mead 179-180

Eugene O'Donnell, Mick Moloney Will Perform in Next Outdoor Concert 178

Conversion of Retrospective Book Records Passes 150,000 Mark 178

Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee Recognizes Benjamin A. Custer . . . 180-181

New Reference Books in Hispanic Division Described 181

Short Bibliography Lists Works on "Science in Revolutionary America" 182-184

MARGARET MEAD PAPERS BEQUEATHED TO LIBRARY'S MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

The death of Margaret Mead last November brought to a close a distinguished, half-century career dating from 1928 when she published the first of her classic works in cultural anthropology, *Coming of Age in Somoa.* In her will she bequeathed her manuscripts, correspondence, and other papers to the Library of Congress. These materials are now being prepared for shipment to Washington, D.C.

Mead, an anthropologist and ethnologist of international prominence, was born in 1901. She was educated at Barnard College and at Columbia University, where she was a student of Franz Boas. Most of her career was spent on the staff of The American Museum of Natural History in New York City, where she was curator of ethnology emeritus at the time of her death.

Among Mead's other studies of primitive culture were *Growing Up in New Guinea* (1930) and *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies* (1935). In 1942 she turned one facet of her attention to American culture with *And Keep Your Powder Dry.* Later in her life her interests broadened greatly, and she lectured and wrote on such topics as sexual roles in modern society, the feminist movement, the generation gap, mental health, and environmental problems. Although her principal heritage was a new understanding of the sociocultural life of primitive peoples, she helped to popularize anthropology and apply its methods to modern society. In mourning her death, President Jimmy Carter remarked that she "brought the humane insights of cultural anthropology to a public of millions."

Mead served the Library as honorary consultant in American cultural history from 1972 to 1975, and addressed the Library of Congress Symposia on the American Revolution, May 7, 1976, with her lecture "Styles of American Womanhood Through 200 Years of History."

Her papers, which fully document the many aspects of her career, will supplement similar holdings in cultural history and science in the Library's Manuscript Division.

The Library will issue an announcement on the content of the collection when it is available for scholarly use.

[Photographs taken at a luncheon held last week at the Library to pay tribute to Margaret Mead appear opposite this page.]

RETROSPECTIVE BOOK RECORDS PASS 150,000 MARK

The MARC Editorial Division of the Library of Congress recently noted that its retrospective conversion project for placing non-MARC bibliographic records in the MARC data base (for books) has now passed the 150,000 point. The converted records represent 15 percent of the entire file, which is now approaching a total of 1,100,000 records.

From 1969 to 1971 the MARC Editorial Division, under the direction of the MARC Development Office, carried out a feasibility study on converting large files with reference to the Library of Congress' enormous collection of cataloging records not in the MARC format.

Titles for the project, named RECON (REtrospective CONversion), were selected from among three groups: (1) all English-language books in the LC "68" and "69" card series, not already in MARC; (2) items for which the Cataloging Distribution Service (at that time, the Card Division) received frequent card orders (dubbed "popular titles"); and (3) all records in the original MARC pilot project known as MARC I. A total of 79,813 records were converted.

Some years later, another pilot project, COMARC, was undertaken, also under the direction of the MARC Development Office. Cooperating libraries converted Library of Congress cataloging records to machine-readable form and returned them to the Library for validation and merging with the Library's MARC files.

MARC Editorial Division has recently turned its attention to converting retrospectively several new classes of records into the MARC data base. In 1978 all non-MARC records for books in miscellaneous roman alphabet languages, which were part of the "76" card series, were converted.

Current on-going conversion projects focus on previously out-of-scope roman records from the "75" card series (30,000 titles completed to date, representing a substantial portion of the total), books on the performing arts not previously in MARC (5,000 to date), and popular titles (those non-MARC titles for which the Cataloging Distribution Service has received a certain minimum number of multiple requests). The division expects that these three classes of materials will constitute its retrospective conversion workload for the foreseeable future.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

EUGENE O'DONNELL, MICK MOLONEY TO APPEAR IN OUTDOOR CONCERT

Eugene O'Donnell of Derry, Northern Ireland, and Mick Moloney of Limerick will perform in a free outdoor concert sponsored by the American Folklife Center on Thursday, May 31, from noon to 2 p.m. The rain date for the concert is June 1.

Mr. O'Donnell is a fiddle player, and his repertoire includes hornpipes, set dances, jigs, and reels. He is known for vibrant playing of slow airs and for a deliberate style. He has lived in Philadelphia since 1957.

Mr. Moloney sings and plays guitar, mandolin, tenor banjo, and bouzouki. Since taking up residence in the United States in 1963, he has gained wide recognition for his performances, as an authority on Irish music in America, and as a producer of Irish programs and festivals.

Rhoda Metraux, John Willey, and Fr. Austin Ford

Margaret Mead

TRIBUTES OFFERED TO MEAD

On Thursday, May 10, friends and colleagues of Margaret Mead, her daughter, and Library staff members gathered at a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion to pay tribute to the late anthropologist and to offer reminiscences on her life and work.

Catherine Bateson Kassarjian, Mead's daughter and former dean of social sciences and humanities, Raza Shah Cabir University, Babolsar, Iran, was joined by Rhoda Metraux, anthropologist at the American Museum of Natural History and a personal friend and colleague for many years, who is now organizing the Mead papers; Colin Frank, a family friend whose father, Lawrence Frank, was a Mead co-worker in the field for many years; Fr. Austin Ford, director, Amayas House, Atlanta, Ga., who was active with Mead in the World Council of Churches; and Michael Shower, now on the staff of Representative Michael Barnes and a former employee of New Directions, an organization founded by Mead.

Congressman Newt Gingrich of Georgia and Mrs. Walter Washington, whose daughter is an anthropologist, were also present, along with representatives of fields in which Mead was interested: Ken Heyman, a photojournalist and fellow field researcher who wrote several books with Mead; Edward Lehman, executive director, American Anthropological Association; Lita Osmundsen, executive secretary of the Wenner-Gren Foundation; Saul H. Reisenberg, senior ethnologist, Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution;

Catherine Bateson Kassarjian and Flemmie Kittrell

and Frederick and Barbara Roll, cultural and physical anthropologists, respectively, who joined Mead on several field trips to New Guinea.

Other colleagues at the tribute included Flemmie Kittrell, retired dean of the Department of Home Economics, Howard University, and a long-time friend of Mead's; Frances H. Howard, National Library of Medicine, who served with Mead as a commissioner on the United Nations International Year of the Child observance; Lawrence Hughes, president of William Morrow Co., Mead's publisher for her

major works; and John Willey, also with Morrow, who edited her works for a number of years.

Others present were Jane Howard, author and Center for the Book National Advisory Board member, Marjorie Hunter of the *New York Times*, and Dick Williams of *Smithsonian Magazine*. Joining from the Library staff were The Librarian and Mrs. Boorstin, Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer, and Assistant Librarian for Research Services John C. Broderick, as well as Elizabeth F. Stroup, director for general reference; Alan Fern, director for special collections; William Carter, chief of the Hispanic Division; Paul T. Heffron, chief of the Manuscript Division; and Mary C. Lethbridge, information officer.

CUSTER RECOGNIZED FOR WORK ON DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, at its 78th meeting, held in the Library April 5-6, recognized the long and distinguished career of Benjamin A. Custer. During his second tour at the Library of Congress, beginning in 1956, Mr. Custer has been editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification and chief of the Decimal Classification Division and its predecessors. The Editorial Policy Committee (EPC) recommended that following his planned retirement in early 1980 that Mr. Custer be designated editor emeritus of the Classification.

In 1980, Mr. Custer's 48-year career as a librarian will have included seven years at the New York Public Library, five at the University of California at Los Angeles as head of the Catalog Department, two at the Library of Congress as head of a special Slavic Cataloging Project, 10 at the Detroit Public Library as director of processing, and 24 back at the Library of Congress. At the Library he has earned numerous outstanding performance ratings for the skill he used in reconciling conflicting opinions and needs and in making the Dewey system a mechanism of worldwide utility. The Dewey system is known to be used in at least 134 countries. It may also be noted that 50 percent more copies have been sold of the three full editions that he has edited (16th through 18th) than of all the preceding 15 editions published between 1876 and 1952. Mr. Custer has also edited the 19th edition, to be published this summer, and four abridged editions, the last of which (11th), will be published later this year.

The full text of the resolution follows:

RESOLUTION UPON THE ANNOUNCED RETIREMENT OF BENJAMIN A. CUSTER AS EDITOR OF THE DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Adopted by the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee at its 78th Meeting at the Library of Congress, 6 April, 1979.

WHEREAS, *our* Mr. Dewey has announced that his Great Leap Forward into Retirement will take place on 29 February 1980; and,

WHEREAS, the Editorial Policy Committee is reminded of Ben Custer's successful dedication to perpetuating the principles of a singular pioneer in the intricate world of classification of books, as well as of knowledge, ideas conceived at a time of relative simplicity when it was thought that all knowledge could be divided into neat packages of concepts and objects of relatively equal importance and that a period was what you used to end a sentence with; and,

WHEREAS, concepts of the post-covered-wagon era are sometimes difficult to reconcile with space travel and geology and with unidentified flying objects, within the intricate framework of our present-day multidisciplinary, multifaceted but shrinking world; and,

WHEREAS, the EPC recognizes Ben's adroitness in picking up the pieces of a program designed to produce continuously-revised editions of a decimal classification system of both full and abridged nature, complete with acceptable indexes, capable of achieving relative satisfaction among libraries of varying sizes and complexities, even after anticipated standardization proved to be not too successful, and thereafter bringing into print four ever more satisfactory full editions and four abridged ones, while facing the Music (e.g. phoenix 780) from all sides; and,

WHEREAS, it has been our pleasure to note the degree to which our Editor has been successful in bringing coherence and developing an *esprit de corps* in his staff while creating a sense of individual responsibility; and,

WHEREAS, the EPC wishes to acknowledge its gratitude to him for his patience, equanimity and abiding humor in the face of irate consumers, government-oriented bureaucratic supervisors, demanding publishers, and sometimes ambivalent, arbitrary, and obdurate policy advisors, compounded by the "usual malarkey"; and,

WHEREAS, the Dewey family is noted for their durability and longevity;

THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION EDITORIAL POLICY COMMITTEE RESOLVES:

(1) To express its sincere gratitude to BENJAMIN A. CUSTER for his long dedication to perpetuating Melvil Dewey, his principles, his classification, and his name;

(2) To express its pleasure in having had the opportunity to join with him in the deliberations of the EPC;

(3) To admonish him to recognize that retirement is not synonymous with oblivion and that it hopes to be able to count on his continued advice and counsel;

(4) To wish him Godspeed and all health and happiness, as well as a long life of perhaps relatively less devotion to Dewey; and

(5) To recommend respectfully to the Publisher, Forest Press, and to the Executant, The Library of Congress, that it confer upon him the title of "Editor Emeritus" or a similarly appropriate one, with all the privileges and perquisites the title implies, so as to assure his continued support to perpetuating the Dewey Tradition.

The EPC also passed a resolution thanking Clare E. Ryan, New Hampshire State Library, for her nine years of faithful service as a member of the committee.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS RECEIVED IN HISPANIC DIVISION

Several reference works worthy of note were recently received in the Hispanic Division. Martin H. Sable, *A Guide to Nonprint Materials for Latin American Studies* (Detroit, Blaine Ethridge Books, 1979. 141 p. F1409.Z9S22), provides a useful listing of guides to nonprint materials dealing wholly with Latin America or with individual nations, as well as to individual collections of note. Included are guides to and mentions of collections of visual materials (films, slides, photographs, posters, videotapes), audio materials (phonorecords, tapes, and cassettes), painting and plastic arts in general, maps, microforms, museum collections, and several other types of holdings. Author, title, subject, geographic indexes and a directory of institutions mentioned, make this a valuable reference book and teaching aid.

Richard D. Woods' *Reference Materials on Mexican Americans: An Annotated Bibliography* (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1976. 190 p. E184.M5W66) lists a representative collection of reference-type materials on Mexican-Americans. Materials included were those dealing largely with Mexican-American affairs or a multiethnic perspective and those making substantial references to Chicano-related issues. The bibliography is aimed at the research library and at the scholarly community, but the public and school libraries would also find this work very helpful. The integrated bibliography is further enhanced by comprehensive annotations and by author, title, and subject indexes.

Continuing in the field of Chicano studies, Isabel Schon's *A Bicultural Heritage: Themes for the Exploration of Mexican and Mexican-American Culture in Books for Children and Adolescents* (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1978. 158 p.) is intended to expose the student to the customs, folklore, and history of Mexican-Americans. The entries are organized by grade level from elementary through high-school courses. Two useful appendices have been included: "The Dilemma of Selecting Spanish-Language Books," and "A Sad Truth: The State of the Literature for Children and Adolescents of Mexico." The work also contains author, title, and subject indexes.

Another important contribution by Isabel Schon is *Books in Spanish for Children and Young Adults: An Annotated Guide* (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1978. 153 p. Z269.5.S35), which is designed to serve as a guide to teachers, librarians, and counselors in selecting books for children and adolescents in order to expose students to the culture and history of Latin America. Individual entries have been rated as outstanding, marginal, or not recommended. In order to assist the librarian or teacher an appendix has been included providing names and addresses of dealers in Spanish-speaking countries. This annotated bibliography reflects the actual state of the publishing industry for young readers in Latin America.

All titles mentioned in this article are available in the Hispanic Society Reading Room and would be useful on any reference shelf devoted to Hispanic studies. [*Georgette M. Dorn*]

APPENDIX

SCIENCE IN REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA

A Short List of References
Compiled by
Marguerite D. Bloxom
Bibliography Section
General Reading Rooms Division

American ventures into science during the colonial period were shaped by the intellectual atmosphere of Great Britain and France. Early on the New World had aroused the curiosity of European scholars who sought to learn about its weather and geography, its native inhabitants, and its flora and fauna. They begged for descriptions, offering rewards to traveling botanists and mapmakers. Thus, early American science was largely descriptive rather than theoretical.

A few colonists, however, studied the physics of Newton and pursued inquiries in astronomy and mathematics. John Winthrop, Hollis Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University, led an expedition to Newfoundand in May of 1761 to record the transit of Venus from that vantage point. The passage of the planet across the disc of the sun was of considerable theoretical interest, for it was thought that calculations based on the transit would allow precise determination of the size of the solar system thus confirming some Newtonian predictions. A repeat of the phenomenon in 1769 excited even more interest and observations were made in Massachusetts, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. The data were sent to the general compilation in London and were well received.

In Philadelphia Benjamin Franklin, Ebenezer Kinnersley, and others devised startling demonstrations of electrical current and speculated about its nature. David Rittenhouse constructed orreries—intricate, clocklike mechanisms that simulated the movements of the planets. Physiological and medical studies were of interest to other citizens of that city. Not surprisingly Philadelphia was the home of an early scientific organization, the American Philosophical Society, whose members corresponded with British and French scientists and reported their findings to the Royal Society in London. Following Franklin's dictum, these early philosophers sought to promote the study of all subjects that "tend to increase the power of man over matter, and multiply the conveniences or pleasure of life."

War with England, when it came, conflicted with leisurely study and prolonged observation. The times were turbulent, emotional, and uncertain. Correspondence with European mentors was impeded, often broken off. Harvard students were removed from Cambridge and the university's books and apparatus packed for shipment or storage. Still, such scientific activity as there was was marked by a characteristic emphasis on useful knowledge. The pressures of the war challenged an infant technology to improve its methods of processing iron and manufacturing gunpowder. War stimulated the inventive faculty of David Bushnell, who labored at the design of a submarine with which he hoped to slip undetected into the midst of the British fleet to drop explosives.

Once the old ties with England were severed and independence demanded a new relationship with the former mother country, American science inevitably took on a more independent character. Its basic orientation toward the practical and empirical, however, remained much the same.

Bedini, Silvio A. The practical sciences in the American Revolution. Daughters of the American Revolution magazine, v. 110, July 1976: 766-775. illus., facsim., ports. E202.5.A12, v.110

The war effort demanded iron products, gunpowder, surveying instruments, and tools for navigation and mapmaking. American technology grew in response to these needs.

Bedini, Silvio A. Thinkers and tinkers: early American men of science. New York, Scribner [1975] xix, 520 p. illus. Q127.U6B33

"Selected Bibliography": p. 489-490.

A study of the "mathematical practitioners," the surveyors, mapmakers, and navigators who were the technologists of the practical sciences. Largely self-taught, they designed their own instruments and

tapped their ingenuity to deal with the problems at hand—marking property lines, staking provincial boundaries, exploring inland waterways, and charting the wilderness.

Bell, Whitfield J. The scientific environment of Philadelphia, 1775-1790. *In* American Philosophical Society, *Philadelphia.* Proceedings, v. 92, Mar. 1948: 6-14. Q11.P5, v. 92

Philadelphia was a comfortable city for the serious pursuit of science. Its resources—museums, lectures, and learned societies—flourished in an atmosphere that was tolerant of new ideas.

Brasch, Frederick E. The Newtonian epoch in the American colonies (1680-1783). *In* American Antiquarian Society, *Worcester, Mass.* Proceedings, new ser., v. 49, Oct. 1939: 314-332. E172.A35, n.s., v. 49

Cassedy, James H. Meteorology and medicine in colonial America: beginnings of the experimental approach. Journal of the history of medicine and allied sciences, v. 24, Apr. 1969: 193-204. R131.A1J6, v. 24

Seeking correlations between diseases and the weather.

Cohen, I. Bernard. Some early tools of American science; an account of the early scientific instruments and mineralogical and biological collections in Harvard University. With a foreword by Samuel Eliot Morison. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1950. xxi, 201 p. illus. Q127.U6C6

"References and Notes": p. [177]-189.

Comets and transits: 1620-1776. Astronomy, v. 4, July 1976: 23-27, 30-31. illus., facsims., ports. QB1.A7998, v. 4

Successful domestic observation of the transit of Venus which required careful measurement, accurate analysis of data, and publication of findings "demonstrated that the pursuit of astronomy was indeed to be a cornerstone of the emerging American scientific community."

Early American science. Brooke Hindle, editor. New York, Science History Publications, 1976. xiv, 213 p. (History of science selections from Isis) Q127.U6E17

Partial contents: An American historian looks at science and technology, by Arthur M. Schlesinger.—The need for studies in the history of American science, by Richard H. Shryock.—Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards on lightning and earthquakes, by Alfred Owen Aldridge.—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Malthus, and the United States census, by Conway Zirkle.—Franklin and Kinnersley, by J. A. Leo Lemay.—An appraisal of the origins of Franklin's electrical theory by Bernard S. Finn.—David Rittenhouse and the illusion of reversible relief, by Brooke Hindle and Helen M. Hindle.—The Quaker background and science in colonial Philadelphia, by Brooke Hindle.—Some aspects of American astronomy, by John C. Greene.

Eklund, Jon. The incompleat chymist: being an essay on the eighteenth century chemist in his laboratory, with a dictionary of obsolete chemical terms of the period. Washington, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1975. 49 p. illus. (Smithsonian studies in history and technology, no. 33) QD14.E38

Bibliographic references included in "Notes" (p. 46-49).

Greene, John C. American science comes of age, 1780-1820. Journal of American history, v. 55, June 1968: 22-41. E171.J87, v. 55

With the winning of independence and the death of that international figure, Benjamin Franklin, American science became less dependent on Europe for stimulation and leadership.

Hindle, Brooke. The pursuit of science in Revolutionary America, 1735-1789. Chapel Hill, Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Va., by University of North Carolina Press [1956] 410 p. illus., ports. Q127.U6H5

"Bibliographical Note": p. 387-392.

Examines the study of natural history, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics before, during, and after the war. The Revolution did not mark a sudden change in the course of American scientific activity, for "in large measure the achievements of the national period were the fulfillment of colonial aspirations."

Hornberger, Theodore. Scientific thought in the American colleges, 1638-1800. Austin, University of Texas Press, 1945. 108 p. illus., port. Q181.H77

Bibliographic references included in "Notes" (p. [98]-103).

Practical men, practical astronomy: 1776-1825. Astro omy, v. 4, July 1976: 34-43. illus., facsims., ports. QB1.A7998, v. 4

Illustrations include photos of orreries made in London and Massachusetts.

The pursuit of knowledge in the early American republic: American scientific and learned societies from colonial times to the Civil War. Edited by Alexandra Oleson and Sanborn C. Brown. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press [1976] xxv, 372 p. AS25.P87

Papers from a five-day workshop held by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cape Newagen, Me., June 1973.

Rice, Howard C. The Rittenhouse orrery; Princeton's eighteenth-century planetarium, 1767-1954. A commentary on an exhibition held in the Princeton University Library. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Library, 1954. 88 p. facsims., plates, ports. QB70.A1R5

Bibliography: p. 76-81.

Salay, David L. The production of gunpowder in Pennsylvania during the American Revolution. Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography, v. 99, Oct. 1975: 422-442. F146.P65, v. 99

Spaulding, Paul P., *and* Adon A. Gordus. The longest battle in the War for Independence: disease and medicine during the American Revolution. Daughters of the American Revolution magazine, v. 107, Jan. 1973: 84-86, 182. illus. E202.5.A12, v. 107

Stadelman, Bonnie S. Flora and fauna versus mice and mold. William and Mary quarterly, 3d ser., v. 28, Oct. 1971: 595-606. F221.W71, 3d s., v. 28

Considers the many problems involved in shipping new botanical specimens--especially live plants--to England and describes some of the ingenious packing methods that were attempted.

Stearns, Raymond P. Science in the British colonies of America. Urbana, University of Illinois Press [1970] xx, 766 p. illus., facsims., ports. Q127.N6S7

Bibliography: p. 712-717.

"The Emergence of American Science": p. 502-674.

Struik, Dirk J. Yankee science in the making. Boston, Little, Brown, 1948. 430 p. Q127.U6S8 1948

Bibliography: p. [387]-416.

"The Colonial Setting": p. 3-36. "The Revolutionary Years": p. [39]-58. "The Practical Navigators": p. [59]-92.

Wagner, Frederick. Submarine fighter of the American Revolution: the story of David Bushnell. New York, Dodd, Mead [1963] 145 p. illus., maps, plates, ports. E207.B92W3

Bibliography: p. 132-141.

Wilson, Joan H. Dancing dogs of the colonial period: women scientists. Early American literature, v. 7, winter 1973: 225-235. [PS501.E2, v. 7]

Those curiosities, women who pursued scientific studies, tended to work in botany, horticulture, and medicine, fields related to the healing arts and practical "housewifery."

This issue not presently available at LC.

Woolf, Harry. The transit of Venus; a study of eighteenth-century science. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1959. 258 p. illus., facsims., maps (part fold.), ports. QB509.W75

Bibliography: p. 215-251.

Among those recording observations in 1769 were the surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, and John Winthrop of Harvard.

ISSN 0041-7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin